

IN THE CLAIMS:

1-35. Cancelled

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to Enter
Bf
2/04/08*

36. (Currently amended) A method of producing starch comprising stably transforming a potato plant with at least two a first and a second antisense heterologous nucleic acid sequences sequence, wherein each the first nucleic acid sequence encodes a potato different starch synthase II (SSII) enzyme and the second nucleic acid sequence encodes a potato starch synthase III (SSIII) enzyme, and extracting starch from the plant, wherein the starch has a viscosity onset temperature, as judged by viscoamylograph of a 10% w/w aqueous suspension at atmospheric pressure wherein the temperature is reduced by at least about 12° C compared to starch extracted from equivalent, unmodified plants.

37. (Currently amended) A method of producing starch comprising stably transforming a potato plant with at least two a first and a second antisense heterologous nucleic acid sequences sequence, wherein each the first nucleic acid sequence encodes a potato different starch synthase II (SSII) enzyme and the second nucleic acid sequence encodes a potato starch synthase III (SSIII) enzyme, and extracting starch from the plant, wherein the starch has an endotherm onset temperature, as determined by differential scanning calorimetry, which is reduced by at least about 15° C compared to starch extracted from equivalent, unmodified plants.

38. (Currently amended) A method of producing starch comprising stably transforming a potato plant with at least two a first and a second antisense heterologous nucleic acid sequences sequence, wherein each the first nucleic acid sequence encodes a potato different starch synthase II (SSII) enzyme and the second nucleic acid sequence encodes a potato starch synthase III (SSIII) enzyme, and extracting starch from the plant, wherein the starch has an endotherm onset temperature, as determined by differential scanning calorimetry, which is reduced by at least about 17° C compared to starch extracted from equivalent, unmodified plants.